

SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, TSUTOMU OHISHI, a citizen of Japan residing at Fukuoka, Japan and YUUKO SUGIURA, a citizen of Japan residing at Tokyo, Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS AND PRINT PROCESS METHOD

of which the following is a specification:-

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an image forming apparatus for causing one or more image forming apparatuses that are connected to a network to perform user services on image formation.

2. Description of the Related Art

Recently, an image forming apparatus (to be referred to as a compound machine hereinafter) that includes functions of a printer, a copier, a facsimile, a scanner and the like in a cabinet is generally known. The compound machine includes a display part, a printing part and an image pickup part and the like in a cabinet. In the compound machine, three pieces of software corresponding to the printer, copier and facsimile respectively are provided, so that the compound machine functions as the printer, the copier, the scanner and the facsimile respectively by switching the software.

A conventional compound machine or a printer is connected to a network such as the Internet, so that a client terminal such as a PC (Personal computer) on the network sends a document printing request to the printer, and the printer prints the document. For controlling the printer to print the document from the

PC, it is necessary to install a printer driver corresponding to the printer in the PC.

Since the conventional compound machine is provided with each software for the printer, the copier, 5 the scanner and the facsimile individually, much time is required for developing the software. Therefore, the applicant has developed an image forming apparatus (compound machine) including hardware resources, a plurality of applications, and a platform including 10 various control services provided between the applications and the hardware resources. The hardware resources include a display part, a printing part and an image pickup part. The applications perform processes intrinsic for user services of printer, 15 copier and facsimile and the like. The platform includes various control services performing management of hardware resources necessary for at least two applications commonly, performing execution control of the applications, and image forming processes, when a 20 user service is executed.

However, in an environment in which such compound machines or printers are connected to the network, it is necessary to install printer driver programs in the client terminal for each compound 25 machine and each printer, and there is a problem in

that a client terminal in which a printer driver program is not installed can not use a corresponding printer.

Especially, in an environment in which a plurality of client terminals are connected, it is necessary to install printer driver programs corresponding to necessary printers into each client terminal, so that there is a problem in that enormous efforts should be expended to construct the printer environment.

In addition, when it is necessary to print a number of copies for a file, the client terminal prints necessary number of copies successively by using one printer in general. However, if the number of copies is large, there is a problem in that much time is required to print all of the copies.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide an image forming apparatus and a print process method for causing a plurality of printers to print print data without constructing special environment in client terminals.

The above object is achieved by an image forming apparatus including:

an information providing part for providing,
to a client terminal, screen data for selecting one or
more image forming apparatuses among from a plurality
of image forming apparatuses connected to a network;

5 and

a print request part for distributing print
data and a print request to the selected one or more
image forming apparatuses.

According to the present invention, a print
10 file can be printed by a plurality of image forming
apparatuses on an network even when the client terminal
does not include corresponding printer drivers. Thus,
it is not necessary to construct printer environment in
the client terminal for printing a print file to a
15 plurality of image forming apparatuses. In addition,
in a case when a plurality of numbers of copies need to
be made, the copies can be printed quickly by using the
plurality of image forming apparatuses.

In the image forming apparatus, the
20 information providing part sends screen data for
inputting a print instruction to the client terminal;
and the print request part distributes the print data
and the print request when receiving the print
instruction from the client terminal. Therefore,
25 printing can be instructed from the client terminal.

The information providing part may send screen data used for uploading the print data to the client terminal; and the image forming apparatus receives the print data when the print data is uploaded from the client terminal. The image forming apparatus can store the uploaded data and send the data to a plurality of printers later, or the image forming apparatus can send the data to a plurality of printers soon after it receives the data from the client terminal.

The above-mentioned screen data can be displayed by a Web browser in the client terminal.

In the image forming apparatus, the screen data may include data for displaying a plurality of image forming apparatuses and corresponding places for each of the image forming apparatuses. Accordingly, the user can select image forming apparatuses in consideration of the places of the image forming apparatuses. In addition, the screen data may include data for displaying a plurality of image forming apparatuses and corresponding functions for each of the image forming apparatuses. Accordingly, the user can select image forming apparatuses in consideration of the functions of the image forming apparatuses.

The image forming apparatus may further

include a storing part for storing information
including addresses of the selected one or more image
forming apparatuses, wherein the print request part
distributes the print data and the print request by
5 referring to the information stored in the storing part.

In the image forming apparatus, the print
instruction may include an instruction for designating
functions to be used for printing the print data, and
the print request part selects one or more image
10 forming apparatuses that includes the designated
functions from among the selected one or more image
forming apparatuses, and distributes the print data and
the print request to the one or more image forming
apparatuses that includes the designated functions.

15 According to this configuration, the print
data can be printed only by image forming apparatuses
that include desired functions.

In the image forming apparatus, the print
request part requests the printing part of the image
20 forming apparatus itself to print the print data by
using a loop back address.

The image forming apparatus may further
include an address obtaining part for obtaining
addresses of image forming apparatuses connected to a
25 network; and the print request part distributes the

print data and the print request by using the addresses obtained by the address obtaining part.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig.1 is a block diagram indicating a network
10 configuration including the compound machine of the first embodiment;

Fig.2 is a block diagram of the compound machine according to the first embodiment;

Fig.3 shows an example of a hardware
15 configuration of the compound machine according to the first embodiment;

Fig.4 shows the configuration of the distribution application 117 in the compound machine 100 and a main configuration of the compound machine
20 100 for performing multiple printing process;

Fig.5 shows an example of the printer list data according to the first embodiment;

Fig.6 shows an example of the multiple print setting data according to the first embodiment;

25 Fig.7 shows an example of the multiple print

initial setting screen according to the first embodiment;

Fig.8A shows an example of the printing screen according to the first embodiment;

5 Fig.8B shows an example of the multiple print screen 201 displayed on the Web browser of the PC 200 according to the first embodiment;

Fig.9 is a figure for explaining data flow in the compound machine at the time of upload request and
10 print request according to the first embodiment;

Fig.10 shows a flowchart of processes performed in the compound machine that receives a request message according to the first embodiment;

Fig.11 shows data flows for selecting
15 compound machines and printers to be used for printing, and process for distributing the print request;

Fig.12 is a flowchart for selecting compound machines and printers to be used for printing, and for distributing the print request;

20 Fig.13 shows a flowchart of the procedure of the print request message sending process executed by the remote print function;

Fig.14 shows relationship and data flow between the distribution application 117 and each
25 daemon in the compound machine 100;

Fig.15 is a flowchart showing a procedure of the process for selecting the compound machines and the printers performed by the distribution application 117 in the compound machine 100 according to the second embodiment;

Fig.16 shows an example of the printer selection screen displayed on the Web browser of the PC 200 according to the second embodiment;

Fig.17 is a block diagram showing the main configuration of the compound machine 1600 and data flow at the time of obtaining IP addressees according to the third embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the following, the image forming apparatus and the print process method will be described with reference to figures.

(First embodiment)

The image forming apparatus (to be referred to as compound machine hereinafter) 100 of the first embodiment receives a request from a PC 200 that is a client terminal on a network by using a distribution application 117. Then, the compound machine 100 selects a compound machine 140a or a printer 140b, and sends a document printing request to the compound

machine 140a or the printer 140b, so that the selected compound machine 140a or the printer 140b prints the document.

Fig.1 is a block diagram indicating a network configuration including the compound machine 100 of the first embodiment. As shown in Fig.1, according to the present embodiment, the network configuration includes a LAN environment in which image forming apparatuses such as a compound machine (MPF0) 100, compound machines (MFP1, MFP2) 140a and printers (PRT1, PRT2) 140b, and a PC 200 that generates a print file to be printed from the image forming apparatuses are connected by the Ethernet 220. In addition, the Ethernet 220 connects a router 210. TCP/IP is used among for communication in the LAN.

The compound machine (MFP0) 100 receives a printing request from the PC 200, and selects one or more printers that can print the requested print file among from the compound machines and the printers, and sends the print file and a print request message to each of the selected apparatuses.

Next, the whole functional configuration of the compound machine 100 will be described. Fig.2 is a block diagram of the compound machine according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Fig.2, the compound machine 100 includes hardware resources and a software group 110. The hardware resources include a black and white line printer (B&W LP) 101, a color laser printer (Color LP) 102, a hard disk 103, a network controller 104, and hardware resources 105 such as a scanner, a facsimile, and a memory. The software group 110 includes a platform 120 and applications 130.

The platform 120 includes control services for interpreting a process request from an application and issuing an acquiring request for hardware resources, a system resource manager (SRM) 123 for managing one or more hardware resources and arbitrating the acquiring requests from the control services, and a general-purpose OS 121.

The control services include a plurality of service modules, which are a system control service (SCS) 122, an engine control service (ECS) 124, a memory control service (MCS) 125, an operation panel control service (OCS) 126, a fax control service (FCS) 127, a network control service (NCS) 128. In addition, the platform 120 has application program interfaces (API) that can receive process requests from the applications 130 by using predetermined functions.

The general purpose OS 121 is a general

purpose operating system such as UNIX, and can execute each piece of software of the platform 120 and the applications 130 concurrently as a process.

The process of the SRM 123 is for performing
5 control of the system and for performing management of resources with the SCS 122. The process of the SRM 123 performs arbitration and execution control for requests from the upper layer that uses hardware resources including engines such as the scanner part and the
10 printer part, a memory, a HDD file, a host I/Os (Centronics I/F, network I/F IEEE1394 I/F, RS232C I/F and the like).

More specifically, the SRM 123 determines whether the requested hardware resource is available
15 (whether it is not used by another request), and, when the requested hardware resource is available, notifies the upper layer that the requested hardware resource is available. In addition, the SRM 123 performs scheduling for using hardware resources for the
20 requests from the upper layer, and directly performs processes corresponding to the requests (for example, paper transfer and image forming by a printer engine, allocating memory area, file generation and the like).

The process of the SCS 122 performs
25 application management, control of the operation part,

display of system screen, LED display, resource management, and interrupt application control.

The process of the ECS 124 controls engines of hardware resources including the white and black
5 laser printer (B&W LP) 101, the color laser printer (Color LP) 102, the scanner, and the facsimile and the like. The process of the MCS 125 obtains and releases an area of the image memory, uses the hard disk apparatus (HDD), and compresses and expands image data.

10 The process of the FCS 127 provides APIs for sending and receiving of facsimile from each application layer by using PSTN/ISDN network, registering/referring of various kinds of facsimile data managed by BKM (backup SRAM), facsimile reading,
15 facsimile receiving and printing, and mixed sending and receiving.

The NCS 128 is a process for providing services commonly used for applications that need network I/O. The NCS 128 distributes data received
20 from the network by a protocol to a corresponding application, and acts as mediation between the application and the network when sending data to the network. More specifically, the process of the NCS 128 includes server daemon such as ftpd, httpd, lpd, snmpd,
25 telnetd, smtpd, and client function of the protocols.

The process of the OCS 126 controls an operation panel that is a means for transferring information between the operator (user) and control parts of the machine. In the compound machine 100 of this embodiment, the OCS 126 includes an OCS process part and an OCS function library part. The OCS process part obtains a key event, which indicates that the key is pushed, from the operation panel, and sends a key event function corresponding to the key event to the SCS 122. The OCS function library registers drawing functions and other functions for controlling the operation panel, in which the drawing functions are used for outputting various images on the operation panel on the basis of a request from an application or from the control service. The OCS function library is dynamically linked to the application and each module of the control services. All of the OCS 126 can be configured as a process, or can be configured as an OCS library.

The application 130 includes a printer application 111 that is an application for a printer having page description language (PDL) and PCL and post script (PS), a copy application 112, a fax application 113, a scanner application 114, a network file application 115, a process check application 116 and

the distribution application 117 for distributing a print request message. In addition, a virtual application service (VAS) 118 is included.

Interprocess communication is performed
5 between a process of the application 130 and a process of the control service, in which a function is called, a returned value is sent, and a message is sent and received. By using the interprocess communication, user services for image forming processes such as
10 copying, printing, scanning, and sending facsimile are realized.

As mentioned above, the compound machine 100 of the first embodiment includes a plurality of applications 130 and a plurality of control services,
15 and each of those operates as a process. In each process, one or more threads are generated and the threads are executed in parallel. The control services provide common services to the applications 130. User services on image formation such as copying, printing,
20 scanning and sending facsimile are provided while the processes are executed in parallel, the threads are executed in parallel, and interprocess communication is performed. A third party vendor can develop applications for the compound machine 100, and can
25 execute the application in an application layer on the

control service layer in the compound machine 100.

In the compound machine 100 of the first embodiment, although processes of applications 130 and processes of control services operate, the application and the control service can be a single process. In addition, an application in the applications 130 can be added or deleted one by one.

Fig.3 shows an example of a hardware configuration of the compound machine 100.

10 The compound machine 100 includes a controller 160, an operation panel 175, a fax control unit (FCU) 176, and an engine part 177 that is hardware resource such as a printer that is specific for image forming processing. The controller 160 includes CPU
15 161, a system memory 162, a north bridge (NB) 163, a south bridge (SB) 164, ASIC 166, a local memory 167, HDD 168, a network interface card (NIC) 169, a SD card slot 170, a USB device 171, an IEEE1394 device 172, and a Centronics 173. The memories 162, 167 may include
20 RAMs and/or ROMs, for example. The FCU 176 and the engine part 177 are connected to the ASIC 166 in the controller via a PCI bus 178. The CPU 161 executes programs of the applications and control services and the like installed in the compound machine 100 by
25 reading data from a RAM.

The configuration of the compound machine 140a shown in Fig.1 is almost the same as that of the compound machine 100 shown in Fig.2, in which the compound machine 140a does not include the distribution application 117.

Next, the distribution application 117 will be described in detail. Fig.4 shows the configuration of the distribution application 117 in the compound machine 100 and a main configuration of the compound machine 100 for performing multiple printing process.

The compound machine 100 mainly includes, for performing the multiple printing process, as shown in Fig.4, the distribution application 117, the VAS (virtual application service) 118, the NCS 128, daemons of a general OS such as inetd 305, tcpd 306, ipd 307, rshd 308 and httpd 304, a shared memory 303, a flash memory 310, a HDD (hard disk drive) 103 and a network controller 104.

The distribution application 117 includes a print request part 301 and a Web information providing part 302. The Web information providing part 302 operates as a Web server (http server) for the PC 200, and displays a multiple print screen 201 and a multiple print initial setting screen 202 on a Web browser running on the PC 200. Display of each screen on the

Web browser, and receiving of various requests and various settings are performed by the http protocol by using the httpd 304. Each of the multiple print screen 201 and the multiple print initial setting screen 202
5 is a file based on html (Hyper Text Markup Language) format.

The Web information providing part 302 in the distribution application 117 performs processing according to an input from the multiple print screen
10 201 or the multiple print initial setting screen 202 by using a CGI script, and sends the execution result to the PC so that the result is reflected to the multiple print screen 201 or the multiple print initial setting screen 202.

15 More specifically, when the Web information providing part 302 receives an upload request of a print file from the multiple print screen 201, the uploaded print file is stored in the HDD 103. In addition, the Web information providing part 302
20 displays the process result on the multiple print screen 201 by executing the CGI script. In addition, when the Web information providing part 302 receives a print request from the multiple print screen 201, the Web information providing part 302 notifies the print
25 request part 301 that it receives the request. This

process is also executed by executing a CGI script.

In addition, when the Web information providing part 302 receives setting information from the multiple print initial setting screen 202 displayed
5 on the Web browser on the PC 200, the Web information providing part 302 stores the setting information in the flash memory 310 by executing a CGI script.

Although the Web information providing part 302 performs various processes by executing CGI
10 programs as mentioned above, the processes can be also executed by other programs that are called by the CGI programs. In addition, the multiple print screen 201 and the multiple print initial setting screen 202 can be made by the XML (extensible markup language) format.

15 When the print request part 301 receives a notification of receiving a print request from the Web information providing part 302, the print request part 301 selects one or more apparatuses that can perform printing among from the compound machines 140a and the
20 printers 140b, and requests for the apparatuses to print the print file by specifying IP addresses of the selected apparatuses. At this time, the uploaded print file is also sent to each of the selected apparatuses. For selection of the apparatuses by the print request
25 part 301, apparatuses set in multiple print setting

data 312 stored in the flash memory 310 are selected.

The print request to the selected apparatuses are performed by performing remote print function call by specifying the IP addresses. The remote print
5 function is for sending a print request message to printer applications of the compound machines and the printers corresponding to the specified IP addresses according to rsh (remote shell) protocol of UNIX. The remote print function is registered in the remote
10 function library. The remote function library is linked with the distribution application 117.

The rsh protocol is a capability realized in UNIX. The rsh protocol is a protocol for executing commands on other hosts on the network. In this
15 embodiment, the hosts are the compound machines and printers on the network.

The distribution application can be installed to the compound machine from a recording medium such as a SD card. In addition, the distribution application
20 can be downloaded via network and can be installed in the compound machine.

The VAS 118 is placed between the control service and the application. The VAS 118 mediates accesses between the application and the control
25 service. In addition, the VAS 118 notifies the Web

information providing part 302 that the NCS 128 receives a request message. The NCS 128 controls the network, and notifies the VAS 118 that the NCS 128 receives the request message from the httpd 304.

5 The httpd 304 always monitors the port 80 that receives a message sent by the http protocol. The httpd 304 receives the request message by using the port 80, and sends a response message. The structure of the request message and the response message is the
10 same as the structure of a normal http protocol, in which each message includes a message body of html format. The httpd 304 notifies the NCS 128 that the httpd 304 receives a request message via the Ethernet 220, and stores the request message in the shared
15 memory 303.

 The inetd 305 is a daemon that receives each remote print function call. In addition, the inetd 305 always monitors arrival of various protocols (including rsh protocol) on the network. When the inetd 305
20 detects a connection request for a specific protocol, the inetd 305 launches a server program for processing the protocol. Capabilities of the inetd 305 are the same as the inetd of UNIX. Since the compound machine
100 of the first embodiment monitors arrival of data by
25 using the rsh protocol, the rsh port is always

monitored. When a connection request is detected on the rsh port, rshd 308 is launched.

The tcpd 306 is a daemon for performing communication process according to a procedure of TCP layer of TCP/IP protocol. The ipd 307 is a daemon for performing communication process according to a procedure of IP layer of TCP/IP protocol. The rshd 308 is a daemon for performing communication process by using a procedure of rsh protocol. The rshd 308 is launched by the inetd 305 when the compound machine receives a control command from the network. The rshd 308 sends the received control command and data to the process of the NCS 128.

The network controller 104 performs preparation of communication by the rsh protocol and SNMP protocol. In addition, the network controller 104 receives and sends commands, data and status by the rsh protocol.

The printer list data 311 stored in the flash memory 310 indicate compound machines 140a and printers 140b that can perform printing on the network. The printer list data 311 is prepared by a system manager or a network manager beforehand. For preparing the list, the system manager or the network manager grasps printer names, IP addresses, installed locations and

print capabilities for the compound machines (including the compound machine 100) and the printers connected to the Ethernet.

Fig.5 shows an example of the printer list data 311. As shown in Fig.5, the printer list data 311 includes printer names, IP addresses, installed locations, and printing capabilities.

The multiple print setting data 312 stored in the flash memory 310 is data extracted from the printer list data 311, and includes data for compound machines 140a and printers 140b to be used for printing. Fig.6 shows an example of the multiple print setting data 312. As shown in Fig.6, the multiple print setting data 312 includes, for each apparatus, printer name, IP address, installed location, and printing capability, in which these are associated with each other. The print request part 301 in the distribution application 117 refers to the multiple print setting data 312, and performs remote print function call by designating each IP address of the compound machines and the printers registered in the multiple print setting data 312 to send the print request message.

The multiple print setting data 312 can be set from the multiple print initial setting screen 202 displayed on the Web browser of the PC 200 by the Web

information providing part 302. Fig.7 shows an example of the multiple print initial setting screen 202. A system manager or other user displays the multiple print initial setting screen 202 on the Web browser of the PC 200, and sets the compound machines and the printers to be used for printing. As shown in Fig.7, the printer list box on the multiple print initial setting screen 202 shows printer name, IP address, installed location and capability for each of the compound machines and the printers registered in the printer list data 311. When one or more apparatuses to be used for printing are selected, the Web information providing part 302 generates, in the flash memory 310, the multiple print setting data 312 in which the selected apparatuses are set.

Next, the multiple print process method by using the distribution application 117 of the compound machine 100 will be described. First, the user designates a print command in an application for printing a file on the PC 200, so that a printing screen is displayed.

Fig.8A shows an example of the printing screen. For performing multiple print according to the present invention, the user of the PC 200 specifies, in the printer name field in the printing screen, a

printer name including the URL of the compound machine (MFP0) 100. In the Fig.8A, although the printer name is "YMFP0Y192.168.10.1", description of the printer name is not limited to this.

5 As shown in Fig.8A, when the user specifies the printer name of the compound machine (MFP0) on the printing screen and clicks OK button, the application in the PC 200 accesses the compound machine (MFP0) 100. In the compound machine 100, the Web information
10 providing part 302 of the distribution application 117 causes the PC 200 to display the multiple print screen 201 on the Web browser according to the http protocol.

 Instead of using the above-mentioned application to obtain the multiple print screen, the
15 user can access the compound machine 100 by using the Web browser by specifying the address of the compound machine 100.

 Fig.8B shows an example of the multiple print screen 201 displayed on the Web browser of the PC 200.
20 The source file of the multiple print screen 201 is a html file. As shown in Fig.8b, the multiple print screen 201 shows a file name field, a copy number field, and a function field. The file name field is for specifying a file name to be printed. The copy number
25 field is for specifying the number of copies to be

printed. The function field is for specifying functions (such as staple, double-sided printing, and the like) used for printing. In addition, the multiple print screen 201 shows an upload button, a multiple
5 print button and a cancel button. The upload button is for sending the print file specified in the file name field to the compound machine 100. The multiple print button is for instructing the compound machine 100 to execute multiple print process for the print file. The
10 cancel button is for cancelling multiple print process.

Fig.9 is a figure for explaining data flow in the compound machine 100 at the time of upload request and print request. The user of the PC 200 specifies the print file to be printed in the file name field,
15 specifies the number of copies in the copy number field, and specifies print functions in the function field. Then, when the user clicks the upload button, the settings and a request message of upload are sent to the distribution application 117 of the compound
20 machine 100.

In the following, processes performed in the compound machine 100 that receives the request message will be described. Fig.10 shows a flowchart in the compound machine.

25 The httpd 304 always monitors port 80, and

receives the request message from the PC 200 by using the port 80 in step S901. Then, the httpd 304 reads the received request message and writes the request message in the shared memory 303 in step S902. Next,
5 the httpd 304 notifies the NCS 128 that the httpd 304 received the request message.

The NCS 128 that receives the notification further notifies the VAS 118 of receiving the request message in step S904. The VAS 118 notifies the
10 distribution application 117 of receiving the request message in step S905. The notification triggers the web information providing part 302 in the distribution application 117 to read the request message by referring to the shared memory 303 in step S906. Then,
15 the web information providing part 302 analyzes the content of the request message in step S907, and executes processes according to instructions included in the message body of the request message in step S908. If instruction for executing CGI program is included in
20 the message body, the corresponding CGI program is executed.

Then, the distribution application 117 returns the result of the process to the PC 200 as a response message via the httpd 304 in step S909.

25 In this embodiment, the NCS 128 that received

the notification of receiving the request message notifies the VAS 118 of receiving the request message, and the VAS 118 notifies the distribution application 117 of receiving the request message. However, the NCS
5 128 may directly notifies the distribution application 117 of receiving the request message.

Therefore, when the upload button is clicked on the multiple print screen of the PC 200, a request message including an upload request and a specified
10 file name is sent to the compound machine 100 from the PC 200 in step S801. In the compound machine 100, the httpd 304 receives the request message via the network controller 104 in step S802. Then, the httpd 304 stores the received request message in the shared
15 memory in step S803, and notifies the NCS 128 of receiving the request message in step S804. As mentioned above, the notification is sent to the distribution application via the VAS 118 in steps S805 and S806. When the distribution application 117
20 receives the notification of receipt of the request message, the web information providing part 302 reads the request message from the shared memory 303 in step S807. Then, the web information providing part 302 analyzes the message. Then, the web information
25 providing part 302 determines that the message

indicates the upload request, and receives the print file 801 specified by the request message from the PC 200, and stores it in the HDD 103 in step S808.

Next, process for selecting compound machines
5 and printers to be used for printing, and process for distributing the print request will be described.

Fig.11 shows data flows for the processes. Fig.12 is a flowchart showing the procedure of the processes.

When the multiple print button is clicked on
10 the multiple print screen 201 displayed on the Web browser of the PC 200, a request message is sent to the compound machine 100, in which the request message includes a print request, a specified file name, number of copies and functions. The compound machine 100
15 receives the request message by performing the same process as that shown in Fig.10, and determines that the request message indicates a print request.

When the request message is determined to be the print request, the print request part 301 of the
20 distribution application 117 reads multiple print setting data from the flash memory 310 in step S1101. Then, the print request part 301 determines whether any function is specified in the request message in step S1102.

25 When a function is specified in the request

message, compound machines and/or printers that have the function are extracted from the multiple print setting data in step S1103. When any function is not specified in the request message, the above-mentioned
5 process is not performed.

Next, the print request part 301 selects compound machines and printers, the number of which is the same as the number of copies specified in the request message, from the multiple print setting data
10 312 or compound machines or printers extracted in step S1103 in step S1104. Then, the print request part 301 performs remote print function call by specifying an IP address of a selected compound machines or printer in step S1105. According to performing the remote print
15 function call, the print request message is sent to a printer application in the compound machine or the printer. Process of the remote printer function will be described later.

Next, the print request part 301 determines
20 whether the return value of the remote printer function is normal or not in step S1106. If the return value is abnormal, an error message is sent to the PC 200 as a response message in step S1107. When the return value is normal, steps S1105-S1107 are repeated for every
25 compound machine and printer selected in step S1104 in

step S1108. Accordingly, the print request message is sent to each printer application in the specified compound machines and the printers.

Next, print request message sending process
5 executed by the remote print function will be described. Fig.13 shows a flowchart of the procedure of the print request message sending process executed by the remote print function.

First, the remote print function opens a
10 socket in which the specified IP address and a predetermined rsh port number are combined in step S1201, in which the IP address is provided to the remote print function as an argument. Then, by using the rsh port, another port number is sent to a compound
15 machine of the specified IP address in step S1202. After that, remote control commands by the rsh protocol can be sent.

Next, the remote print function issues a printer reservation command that is a remote control
20 command in step S1203. If a normal response is returned, the remote print function issues a printer operation checking command in steps S1204 and S1205. On the other hand, if an abnormal response is returned, the process returned to the distribution application
25 117 with an abnormal function return value.

The printer operation checking command is issued repeatedly until normal response is returned in step S1206. When the normal response is returned, PJL (Printer Job Language) is set according to print parameters based on input data in step S1207, and print start command is issued in step S1208. Accordingly, a print file 801 corresponding to the specified file name is sent to the compound machine or printer, and printing is started by the printer application of the compound machine or the printer.

When print process ends, a printer release command is issued in step S1209, and finally the socket is closed in step S1210, so that normal function return value is returned. According to the above-mentioned processes, the distribution application 117 performs remote print function call, so that a series of remote control commands are issued by the rsh protocol, and print process is performed in each of the selected compound machine and printers.

That is, as shown in Fig.11, in the selected compound machine 140a, inetd 305 performs receiving monitor of rsh port. When receiving data, the rshd 308 is launched and received data is passed to the process of the NCS 128. The NCS 128 determines content of the received data. If the received data is the print

request, the NCS 128 passes the print request to the printer application 111. The printer application analyzes the remote control command included in the received data and performs print processing.

5 In addition, according to the compound machine 100 of this embodiment, the compound machine 100 itself can print the print file according to the print request. Next, print request process in a case when the compound machine 100 itself is selected will
10 be described.

 When the compound machine (MFP0) 100 is set in the multiple print setting data 312 as a printer to which to send the print request, the print request part 301 of the distribution application 117 performs remote
15 print function call by specifying a loop back address (IP address:127.0.0.0) in step S1105 in Fig.12.

 The loop back address is an IP address specified to prevent sending data from going out of the compound machine. The distribution application 117
20 performs remote print function call by specifying the loop back address to request for the printer application in the compound machine 100 itself to perform printing. The process of the print request part 301 in the distribution application 117 is the
25 same as that shown in Fig.12 except for specifying the

loop back address when performing remote print function call.

The operation of daemons in the general OS that processes the print request when the loop back address is specified will be described. Fig.14 shows relationship and data flow between the distribution application 117 and each daemon in the compound machine 100.

As shown in Fig.14, when the print request part 301 of the distribution application 117 performs the remote print function call, the inetd 305 receives the loop back address and the remote control command, and the tcpd 306 and the ipd 307 are launched, so that each daemon generates a packet. Then, as a result of address analysis, if the ipd 307 determines that the loop back address is specified, the ipd 307 sends information indicating that the loop back address is specified to the inetd 305. The inetd 305 sends data such as the remote control command, parameters, print file and the like to the process of NCS 128 without launching rshd 308. When the process of the NCS 128 receives the data from the inetd 305, the NCS 128 sends the data to the printer application 111. The printer application 111 analyzes the remote control command included in the received data, and executes printing

process. By using the distribution application 117,
the printing process can be performed in the compound
machine itself without changing the configuration in
which print request is sent to another compound machine
5 on the network by using rsh protocol.

According to the compound machine 100 of the
first embodiment, the print request part 301 receives a
request from the PC 200, selects one or more compound
machines or printers on the network, and distributes
10 the print file and the print request. Thus, multiple
printing can be performed without installing printer
drivers in the PC 200 for the one or more compound
machines or printers. Therefore, work load for
constructing print environment for multiple printing
15 can be eliminated.

In addition, according to the compound
machine 100 of the first embodiment, since the print
file can be printed by a plurality of printers, a
plurality of number of copies can be made quickly.

20 In addition, according to the compound
machine of the first embodiment, the print request part
301 can specify the loop back address. Thus, even
though the compound machine 100 has an interface for
requesting printers on the network to perform printing,
25 the printer application in the compound machine 100

itself can perform printing by receiving the remote control command.

(Second embodiment)

According to the compound machine 100 of the first embodiment, the compound machines 140a and the printers 140b are set in the multiple print setting data 312 beforehand, and apparatuses to which the print request is distributed are selected by using the multiple print setting data. On the other hand, according to the compound machine 100 of the second embodiment, the user selects the apparatuses at the time of performing print of a file.

The network configuration including the compound machine 100 of the second embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment shown in Fig.1. The configuration of the compound machine 100 of the second embodiment is the same as that of the compound machine 100 of the first embodiment. The distribution application 117 includes the print request part 301 and the Web information providing part 302.

According to the compound machine 100 of this embodiment, the selection process of the compound machines and the printers by the print request part 301 is different from that of the first embodiment. In addition, different from the first embodiment, the Web

information providing part 302 causes the Web browser of the PC 200 to display a printer selection screen so that the user can select printers.

Fig.15 is a flowchart showing a procedure of
5 the process for selecting the compound machines and the printers performed by the distribution application 117 in the compound machine 100 according to the second embodiment.

In the same way as the first embodiment, when
10 the multiple print button is clicked from the multiple print screen 201 on the Web browser of the PC 200, the distribution application 117 receives a print request. Then, the Web information providing part 302 causes the Web browser in the PC 200 to display a printer
15 selection screen 1501 in step S1401.

Fig.16 shows an example of the printer
selection screen displayed on the Web browser of the PC 200. Printer list data 311 stored in the flash memory 310 is read by the Web information providing part 302,
20 and all of compound machines and printers set in the printer list data are displayed on the list box of the printer list in the printer selection screen 1501.

When the user selects one or a plurality of
compound machines and printers on the printer selection
25 screen 1501, and clicks the OK button, a request

message is sent to the compound machine 100, in which the message body of the request message includes names of selected compound machines and printers, and, the file name, the number of copies and functions specified in the multiple print screen 201. The process in the compound machine 100 that receives the request message is the same as that of the compound machine 100 of the first embodiment.

Next, when the distribution application 117 receives the request message, the print request part 301 performs remote print function call by specifying an IP address of a compound machine or printer included in the request message in step S1402. By the remote print function call, a print request message is sent to a printer application of the compound machine or printer corresponding to the IP address. The process of the remote print function itself is the same as that of the compound machine of the first embodiment.

Next, the print request part 301 determines whether the return value of the remote print function call is normal or not in step S1403. When the return value is abnormal, the print request part 301 sends an error message as a response message to the PC 200 in step S1404. When the return value is normal, the steps S1402-S1404 are repeated for every compound machine and

printer selected on the printer selection screen 1501 in step S1405. Accordingly, the print request message is sent to every compound machine and printer selected on the printer selection screen 1501.

5 As mentioned above, according to the compound machine 100 of the second embodiment, the Web information providing part 302 causes the PC 200 to display the printer selection screen 1501 on which the user can select compound machines and printers that can
10 be used for printing on the network. In addition, the print request part 301 distributes the print file 801 and the print request to the compound machines and printers selected from the printer selection screen 1501. Therefore, even when the PC 200 does not include
15 printer driver programs of the compound machines and the printers, the print file can be printed from desired compound machines and printers. Thus, it becomes unnecessary to construct printer environment in the PC 200 for the compound machines and the printers.

20 In addition, according to the compound machine 100 of the second embodiment, the printer request part 301 distributes the print request to the compound machines and the printers on the Ethernet 220. Thus, even if there are a plurality of copies to be
25 printed, the copies can be printed simultaneously by

the compound machines and the printers that the user wants. Therefore, the plurality of copies can be printed quickly.

(Third embodiment)

5 According to the compound machine 100 of the first and second embodiment, the names and IP addresses of the compound machines and the printers are prepared as the printer list data beforehand, so that compound machines and printers to be used for printing are
10 selected from the printer list data 311. On the other hand, according to the compound machine 100 of the third embodiment, the names and IP addresses are automatically obtained periodically, so that the printer list data 311 is produced.

15 Fig.17 is a block diagram showing the main configuration of the compound machine 1600 and data flow at the time of obtaining IP addressees according to the third embodiment. The other functional configuration of the compound machine 1600 is the same
20 as that of the compound machine of the first embodiment. In addition, the network configuration including the compound machine 1600 of the third embodiment is the same as that shown in Fig.1.

 As shown in Fig.17, the distribution
25 application 1617 in the compound machine 1600 includes

an IP obtaining part 1601, the print request part 301 and the Web information providing part 302.

The IP obtaining part 1601 periodically accesses the MIB (management information base) 1610 stored in the router 210 on the Ethernet 220. Then, the IP obtaining part 1601 obtains IP addresses of the compound machines and printers on the Ethernet 220 from a data block relating to TCP/IP in the MIB. In addition, the IP obtaining part 1601 produces the printer list data 311 in which the obtained IP addresses are associated with names of apparatuses, and stores the printer list data 311 into the flash memory 310. The names can be obtained, for example, from the compound machines or the printers.

The snmpd 1602 is a daemon for accessing the router 210 according to the SNMP protocol when the IP obtaining part 1601 obtains IP addresses from the MIB 1610, in which the snmpd 1602 is launched by the inetd 305. The IP obtaining part 1601 obtains data from the MIB 1610 according to the SNMP protocol.

As mentioned above, according to the compound machine 1600 of the third embodiment, the IP obtaining part 1601 obtains the IP addresses of the compound machines and printers on the Ethernet 220. Then, the print request part 301 distributes the print request to

each of the compound machines and printers by using the IP addresses. Therefore, even when the IP address is changed or a compound machine or a printer is added on the Ethernet 220, printing can be performed from the PC
5 200 that does not include the printer driver program.

According to the compound machine 1600 of the third embodiment, the printer list data is produced by obtaining the IP addresses from the MIB 1610. The compound machine 1600 can be also configured such that
10 the IP obtaining part 1601 obtains an IP address each time when the compound machine 1600 receives a print request message by accessing the MIB.

The present invention is not limited to the specifically disclosed embodiments, and variations and
15 modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.